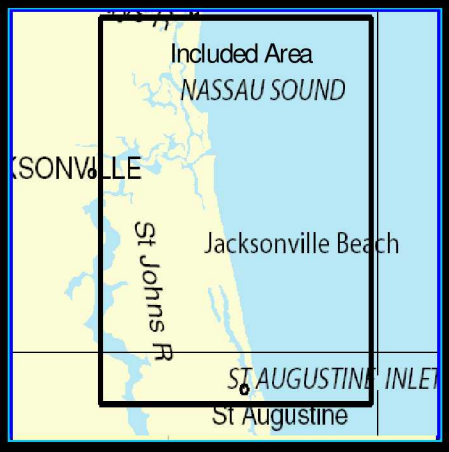
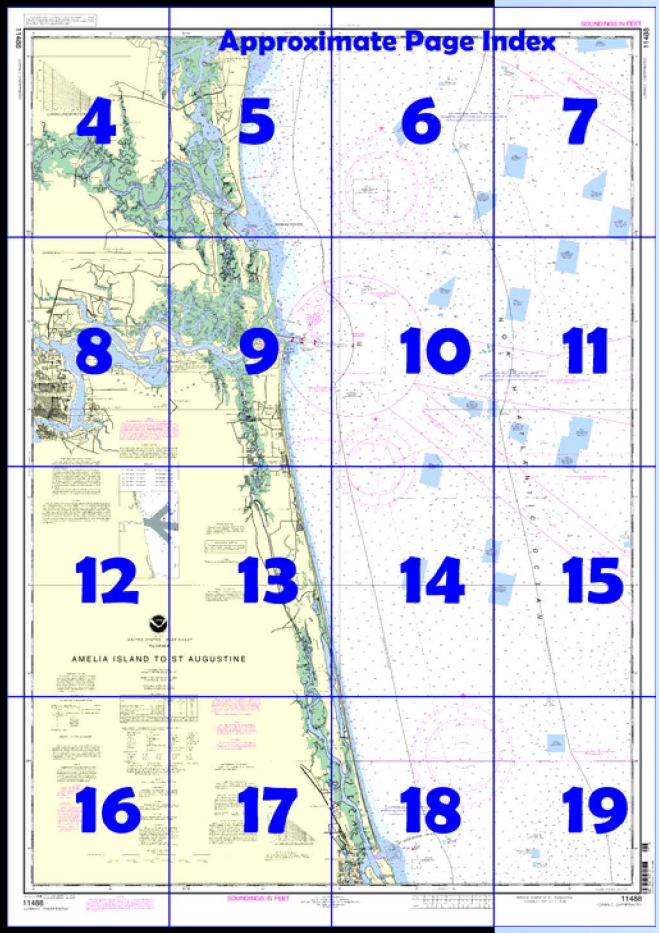
BookletChart™

Amelia Island to St Augustine

(NOAA Chart 11488)





A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

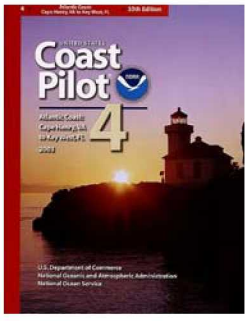
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 4, Chapter 10 excerpts]

(39) The coast between St. Johns River and St. Augustine Inlet is straight with the 5-fathom curve about 0.5 mile offshore except at the entrances.

(40) The first 10 miles south of St. Johns River are marked by the water tanks and multistoried buildings. The buildings, amusement park, and pier at **Jacksonville Beach,** and the spherical elevated water tank at **Ponte Verda Beach,** 6.5 miles and 9 miles south of the river entrance are prominent.

(41) **St. Augustine Inlet** is 30 miles south of the St. Johns River entrance. **St. Augustine** the oldest city in the United States and a popular winter resort with several fine hotels, is 2 miles inside the entrance.

(42) **St. Augustine Light** (29°53'08"N., 81°17'19"W.), 161 feet above the water, is shown from a conical tower with a black and white spirally banded shaft on the north end of **Anastasia Island** 1.5 miles south of the entrance to St. Augustine Inlet.

(44) The entrance channel to St. Augustine Inlet is subject to frequent change in depth and direction due to current and storm action; it is protected by a partial groin on the north side and by a jetty on the south side. Dangerous and shifting shoals extend 1 mile seaward. A lighted whistle buoy marks the approach, and buoys mark the channel. These aids are not charted since they are moved to mark the best water. Mariners are advised to seek local knowledge prior to entering.

(45) There is good anchorage in the Matanzas River at St. Augustine both below and above the bridge. This anchorage is not used as a harbor refuge because during strong northeasterly and northwesterly winds the sea makes the bar impassable even for small vessels.

(46) The shore should be given a berth of at least 2 miles when approaching St. Augustine Inlet in order to stay outside of the outer sea buoy. No strangers should attempt to enter without a pilot as the channel shifts frequently.

(48) While this area lies within the northern portion of the trades, local effects often determine the winds. In general there is a northerly component in winter and a southerly one in summer. The onshore trades are often reinforced by the local sea breeze, which results in strongest winds blowing during the afternoon. From May through September, winds of 17 knots or more occur about 1 to 5 percent of the time compared to 5 to 10 percent for the remainder of the year. These winter winds are also more variable due to occasional frontal passages and low pressure systems. Nighttime winds are usually the lightest. While damaging tropical cyclones are infrequent, less severe storms can still dump 8 to 10 inches of rain in this area.

(49) The moderating influence of the ocean on maximum summer temperatures and minimum winter temperatures is pronounced along the coast but diminishes a few miles inland. Temperatures reach 90° or higher at the beach on only a little more than one-half as many days as in the city. The rainy season runs from mid-June through mid-October when about one-half of the 52-inch annual average is recorded. During the summer, rain usually falls as afternoon and early evening thundershowers, which also help cool things off.

(50) All vessels including yachts not having local knowledge of the channel are advised to take a local pilot both entering and leaving the inlet. Pilots are available by prior arrangement with the dockmaster at the city yacht pier. At least 24 hours advance notice of time of arrival is requested.

(51) A dockmaster controls moorage at the city yacht pier. The city has a **harbormaster,** who can be contacted through the dockmaster or by telephone (904-829-3966).

(52) The city yacht pier is 100 yards south of Route A1A highway bridge which crosses the Matanzas River opposite the city. Berths with electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, pump-out station and marine supplies are available. An alongside depth of 18 feet was reported.

(53) A marked channel with a depth of 5½ feet leads to a marina on the west side of Salt Run. Berths with electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, marine supplies and wet storage are available.

(55) The Intracoastal Waterway enters the St. Augustine Inlet from the north through Tolomato River and continues southward through Matanzas River.

(56) **San Sebastian River** flows past the west side of the city of St. Augustine and empties into the Matanzas River. The depth in the channel, marked by daybeacons, was 6 feet (8 feet at midchannel) to Kings Street Bridge. In stormy southeasterly weather small boats may find a good haven in the river.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Dec. 16/06
Corrected through LNM Dec. 12/06

HEIGHTS
Heights in meters above Mean High Water.

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE B
Area is open to unrestricted surface navigation but all vessel are cautioned neither to anchor, dredge, trawl, lay cables, bottom nor conduct any other similar type of operation because of residual danger from mines on the bottom.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOTE S
Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area

Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Coast Guard.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.867" northward and 0.679" eastward to agree with this chart.

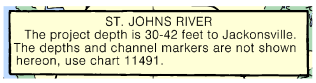
POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Jacksonville, FL	KHB-39	162.550 MHz
Palatka, FL	WNG-522	162.425 MHz

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
For the Intracoastal Waterway within the limits of this chart, use charts 11489 and 11485. The depths and channel markers are not shown hereon.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.



ST AUGUSTINE INLET
The bar is subject to frequent changes. Entrance buoys are not charted because they are shifted frequently in position.

NOTE C
The buoys marking these fish havens are not charted.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
7980.....79,800 Microseconds

STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).

M ..... Master
W ..... Secondary
X ..... Secondary
Y ..... Secondary
Z ..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 7980-Y

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS
Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

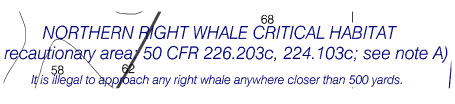
Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

NOTE D
RECOMMENDED TWO-WAY WHALE AVOIDANCE ROUTES

The two-way routes shown on this chart are RECOMMENDED for use by all vessels traveling into or out of Jacksonville and Fernandina Beach. This routing has been established to reduce the likelihood of ship strikes of endangered North Atlantic right whales. Mariners are warned that some vessels might not be able to keep to the starboard side of the routes at all times. CAUTION: Full bottom coverage surveys have not been conducted within the entire routes, so uncharted dangers may exist. See Source Diagram and Chapter 1, U.S. Coast Pilot.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.



NOTE X
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Fernandina Beach, Amelia River	(30°41'N/081°28'W)	6.6	6.2	0.2
Nassauville, Nassau River	(30°34'N/081°31'W)	5.2	4.9	0.2
Jacksonville, Long Branch, St. Johns River	(30°22'N/081°37'W)	2.7	2.6	0.1
Jacksonville Beach, ocean	(30°17'N/081°23'W)	5.6	5.2	0.2
Oak Landing, ICWW	(30°15'N/081°26'W)	4.4	4.2	0.2
St. Augustine, City Dock, Matanzas River	(29°54'N/081°19'W)	5.0	4.7	0.2

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(Nov 2006)

ABBREVIATIONS
(For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	N nun	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	OBSC obscured	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	Oc occulting	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Or orange	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Osc oscillating	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
	Mo morse code	R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: ———

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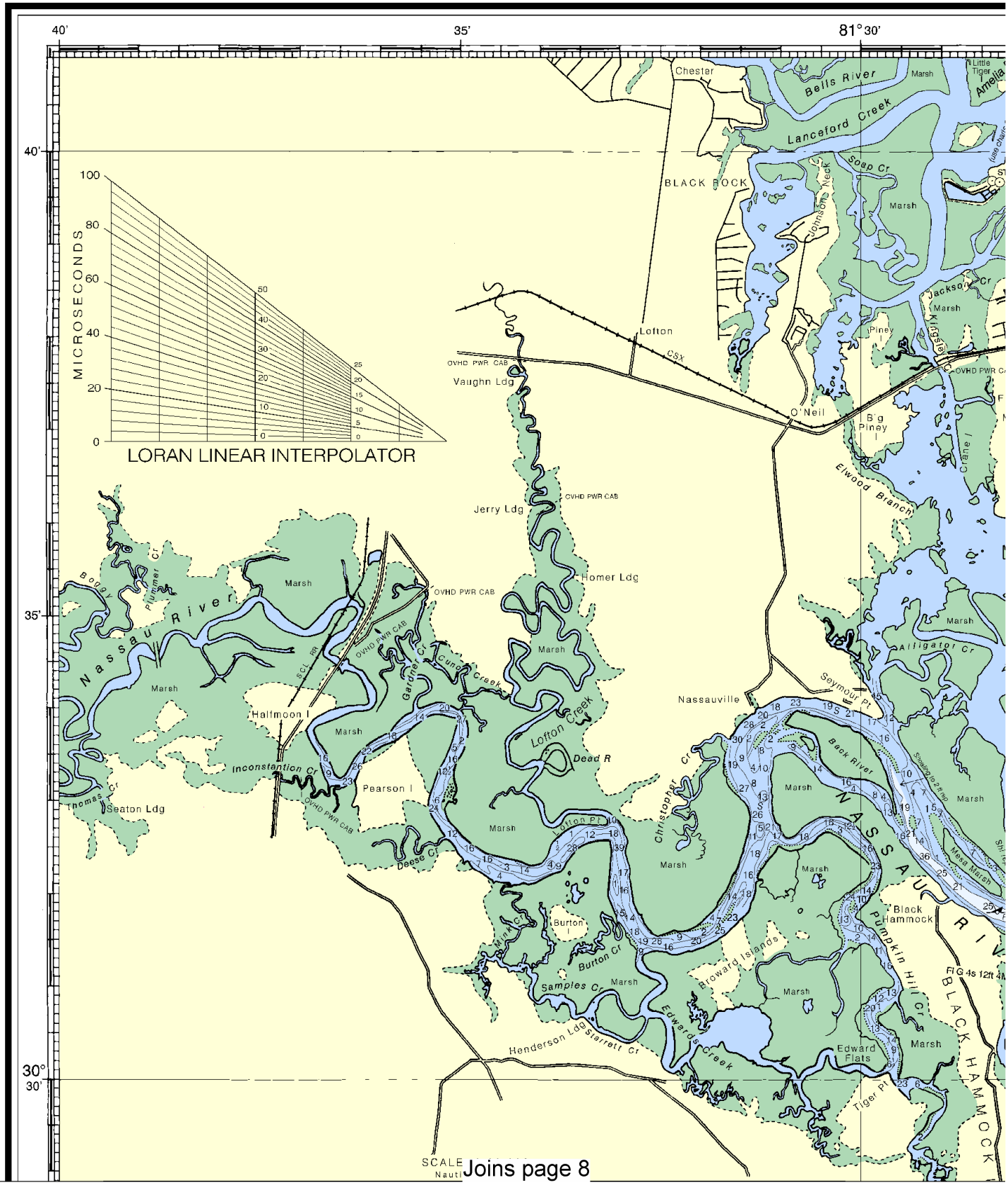
11488

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED



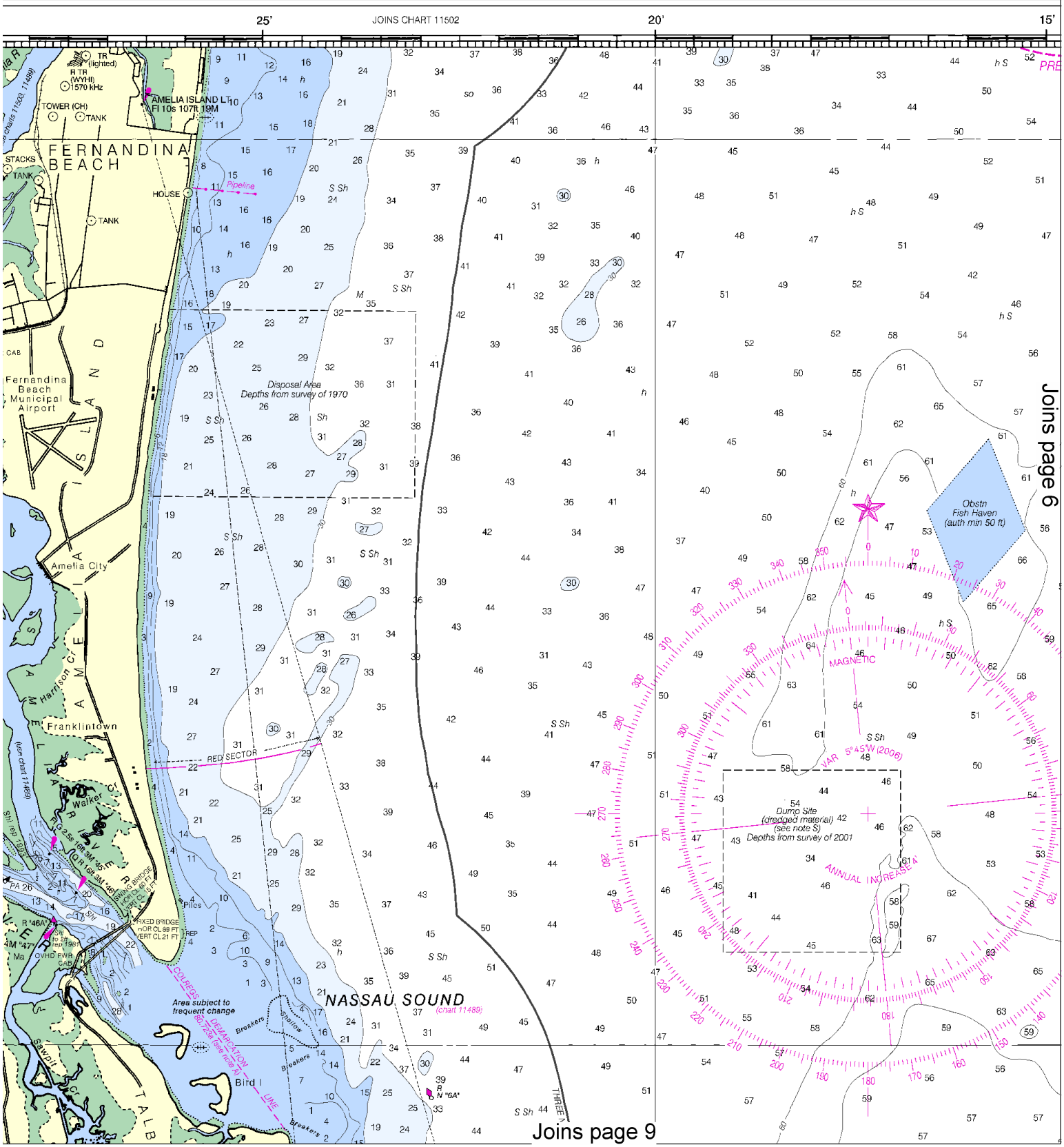
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

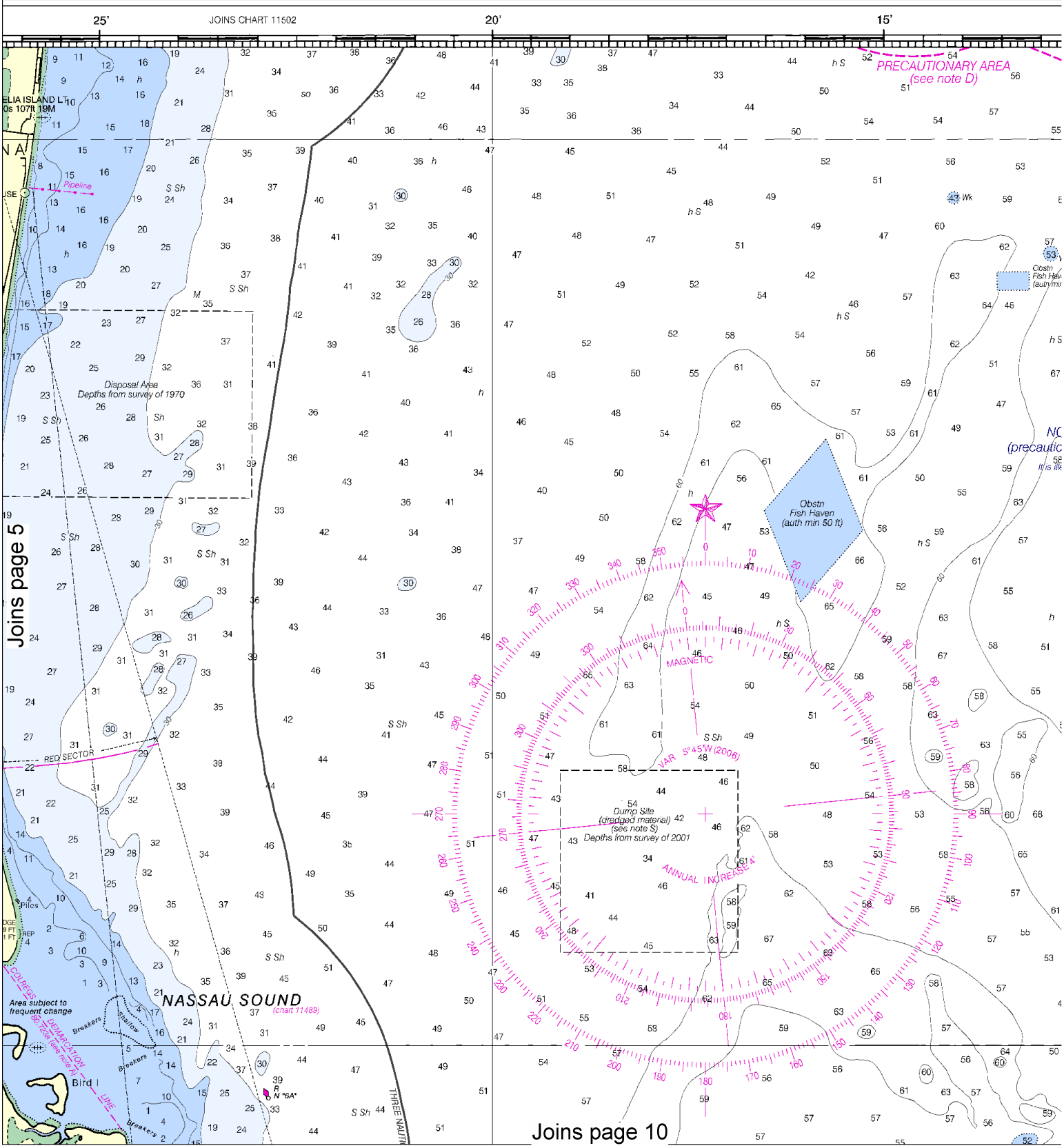
Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

Formerly C&GS 1243, 1st Ed., Apr. 1926 C-1939-506 KAPP 285



6

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

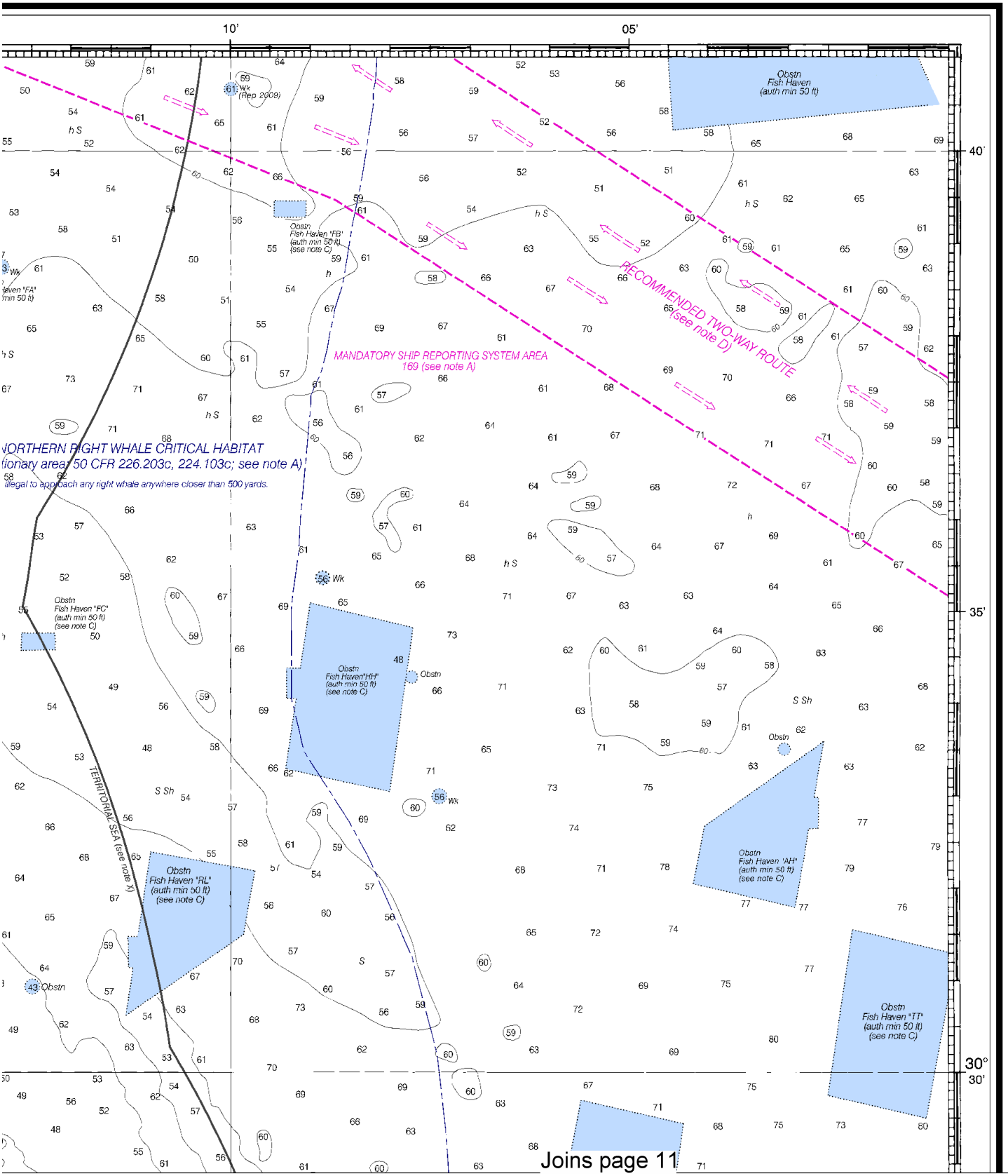
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

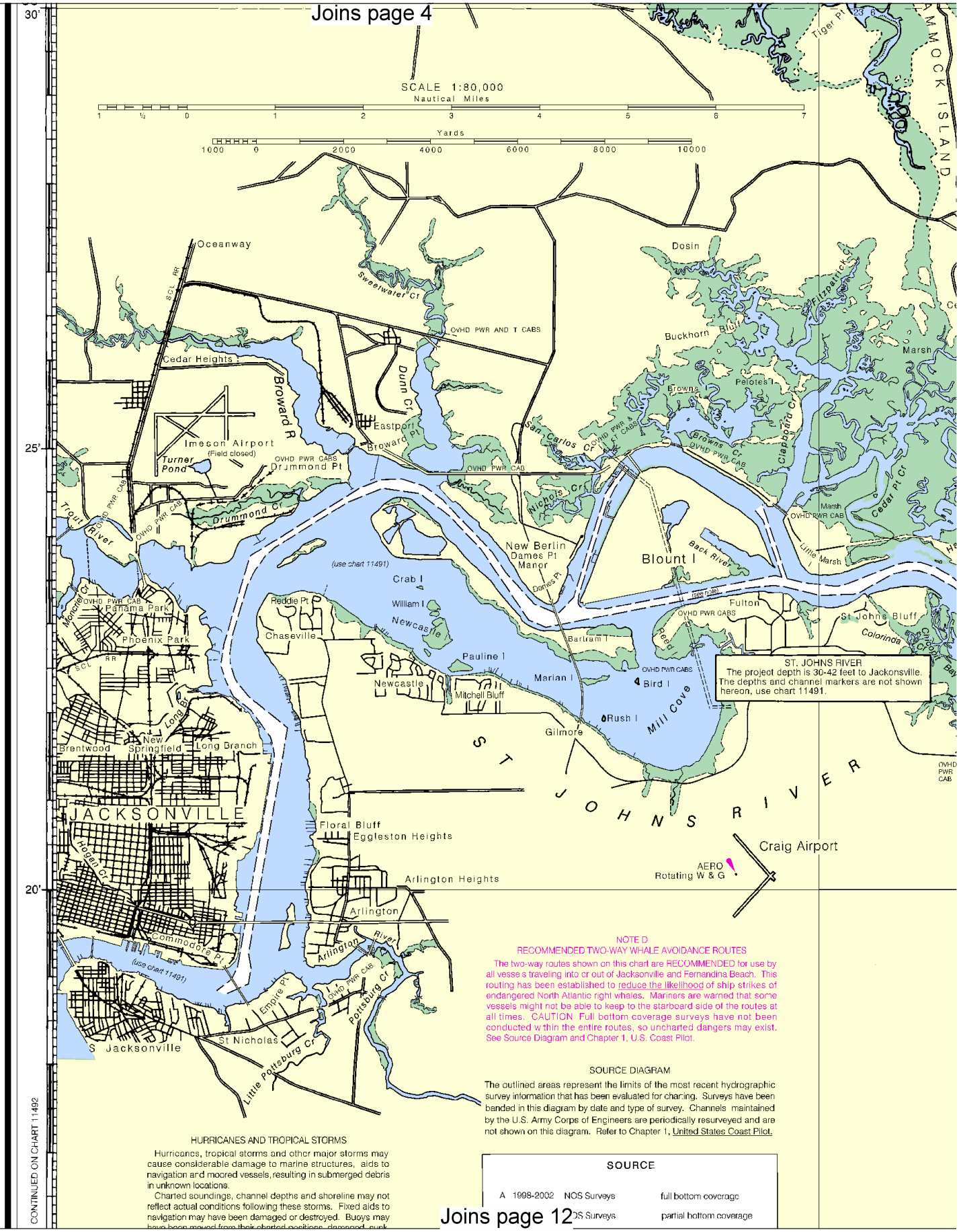
Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

SOUNDINGS IN FEET



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .



North

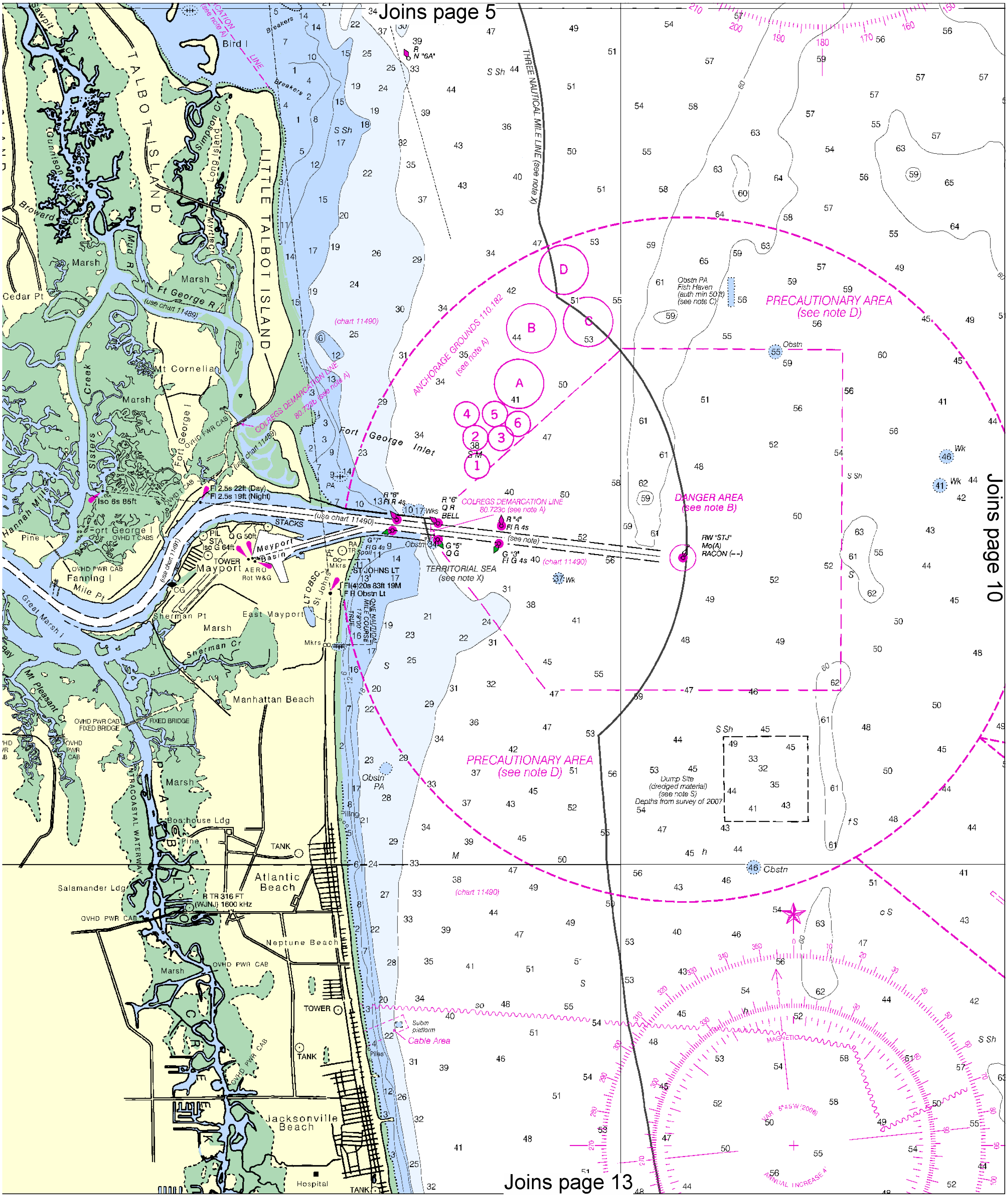
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

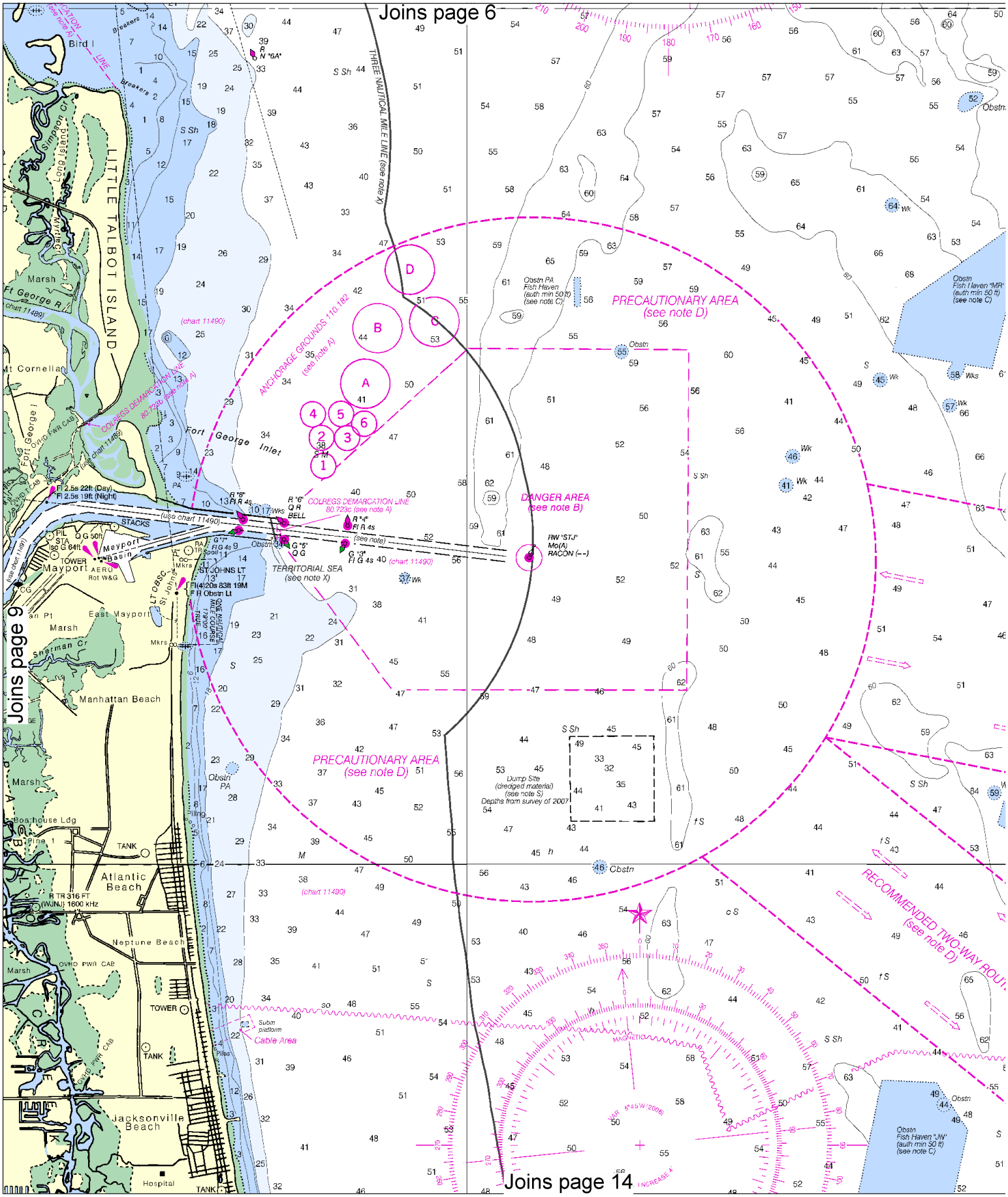
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
TALBOT ISLAND
LITTLE TALBOT ISLAND
Bird I
Cedar Pt
Ft George R
(use chart 11489)
Mt Cornelia
Fort George Inlet
Fort George I
Fanning I
Mile Pt
Mayport
Mayport Basin
ST JOHNS LT
Fl(4)20s 83ft 19M
F R Obstn Lt
Sherman Pt
East Mayport
Sherman Cr
Manhattan Beach
Atlantic Beach
Neptune Beach
Jacksonville Beach
Salamander Ldg
Boathouse Ldg
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
Hospital
TOWER
TANK
STACKS
(use chart 11490)
(chart 11490)
COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE 80.723c (see note A)
ANCHORAGE GROUNDS 110.182 (see note A)
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
PRECAUTIONARY AREA (see note D)
DANGER AREA (see note B)
Obstn PA Fish Haven (auth min 50 ft) (see note C)
Dump Site (dredged material) (see note S) Depths from survey of 2007
RW "STJ" Mo(A) RACON (– –)
R "6" Q R BELL
R "4" Fl R 4s
G "5" Q G
G "3" Fl G 4s
Fl 2.5s 22ft (Day) Fl 2.5s 19ft (Night)
Iso 6s 85ft
Iso G 64ft
Q G 50ft
R TR 316 FT (WJNJ) 1600 kHz
Cable Area
Subm platform
ONE NAUTICAL MILE COURSE
VAR 5°45'W (2006) ANNUAL INCREASE 4'
MAGNETIC



10

North

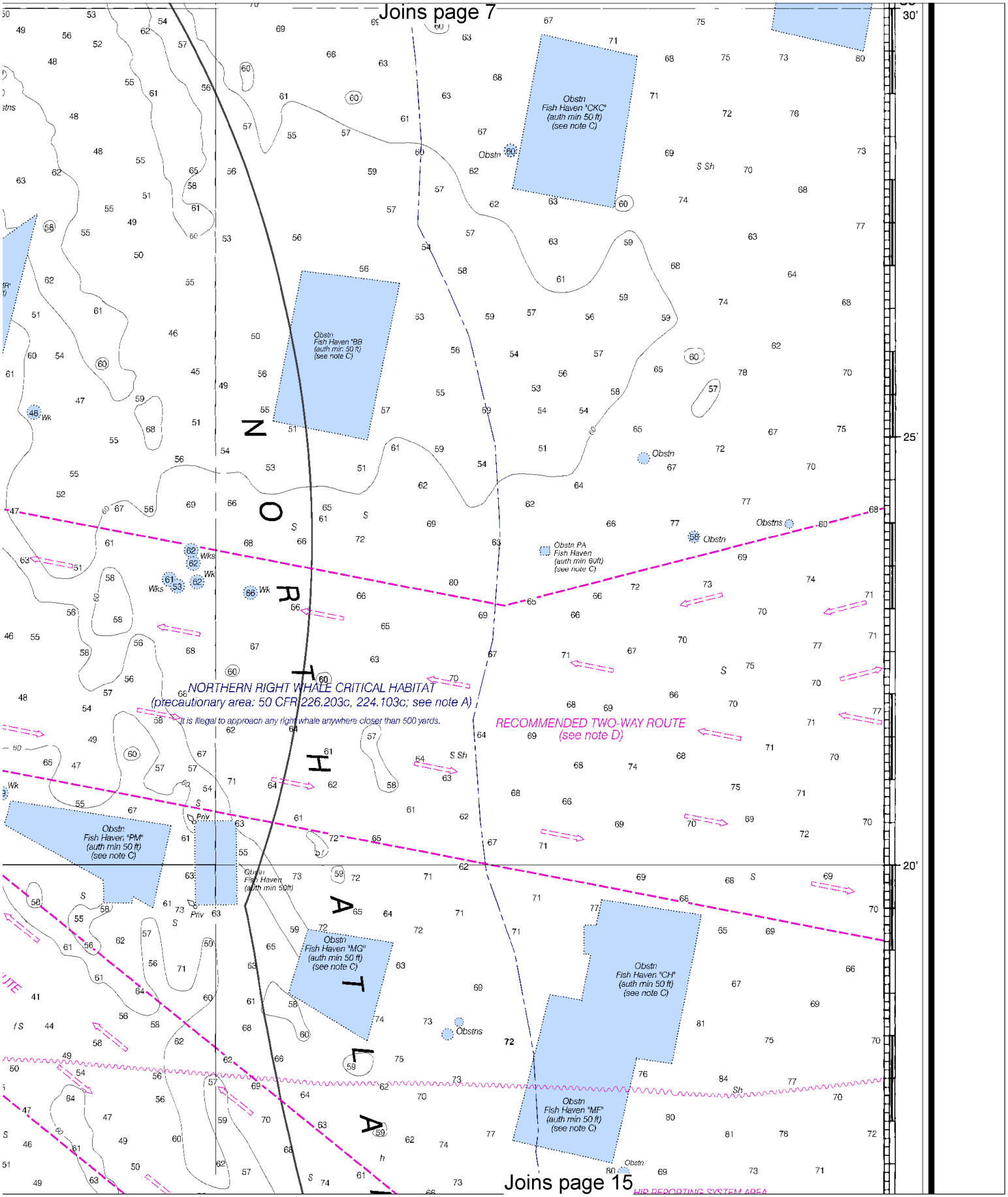
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 7
30'
25'
20'
NORTH ATLANTIC
Obstn
Fish Haven "CKC"
(auth min 50 ft)
(see note C)
Obstn
Fish Haven "BB"
(auth min 50 ft)
(see note C)
Obstn
Fish Haven "PM"
(auth min 50 ft)
(see note C)
Obstn
Fish Haven "MG"
(auth min 50 ft)
(see note C)
Obstn
Fish Haven "CH"
(auth min 50 ft)
(see note C)
Obstn
Fish Haven "MF"
(auth min 50 ft)
(see note C)
Obstn PA
Fish Haven
(auth min 60ft)
(see note C)
NORTHERN RIGHT WHALE CRITICAL HABITAT
(precautionary area: 50 CFR 226.203c, 224.103c; see note A)
It is illegal to approach any right whale anywhere closer than 500 yards.
RECOMMENDED TWO-WAY ROUTE
(see note D)
Obstn
Obstns
Wk
Wks
Priv
S Sh
Sh
Joins page 15
HIP REPORTING SYSTEM AREA

CONTINUED ON CHART

15'

10'

05'

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL Joins page 8

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

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Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

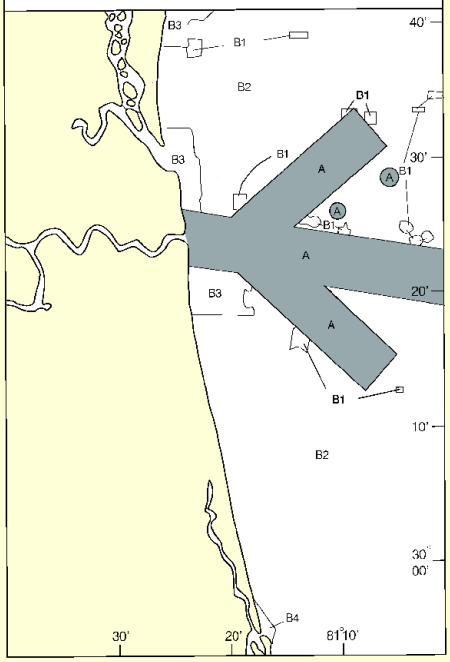
NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, prev ously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautica mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

A 1998-2002	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1 1990-1998	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B2 1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3 1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4 1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



Radar r
floating ai
reflector i
omitted fr

For the
this chart,
and chann

The buoys n

Report
stances to
1-800-424-
Coast Gua
is impossit

NOAA NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE COAST SURVEY

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

FLORIDA

AMELIA ISLAND TO ST AUGU

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the Worlc Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.867" northward and 0.679" eastward to agree with this chart.

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

Mercator Projection
Scale 1: 80,000 at Lat. 30° 17'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE (LAT/LONG)	Height reforred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water

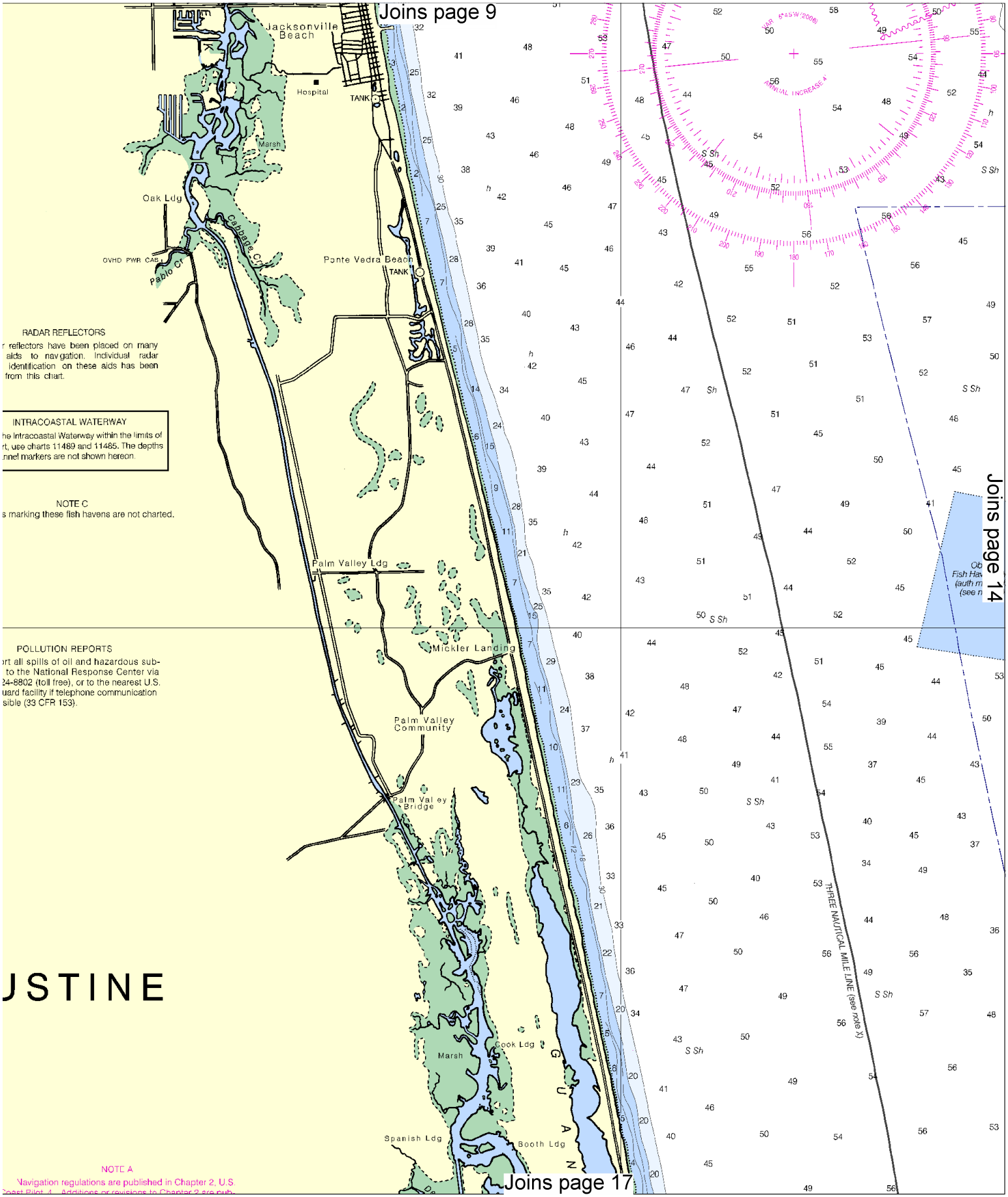
Joins page 16

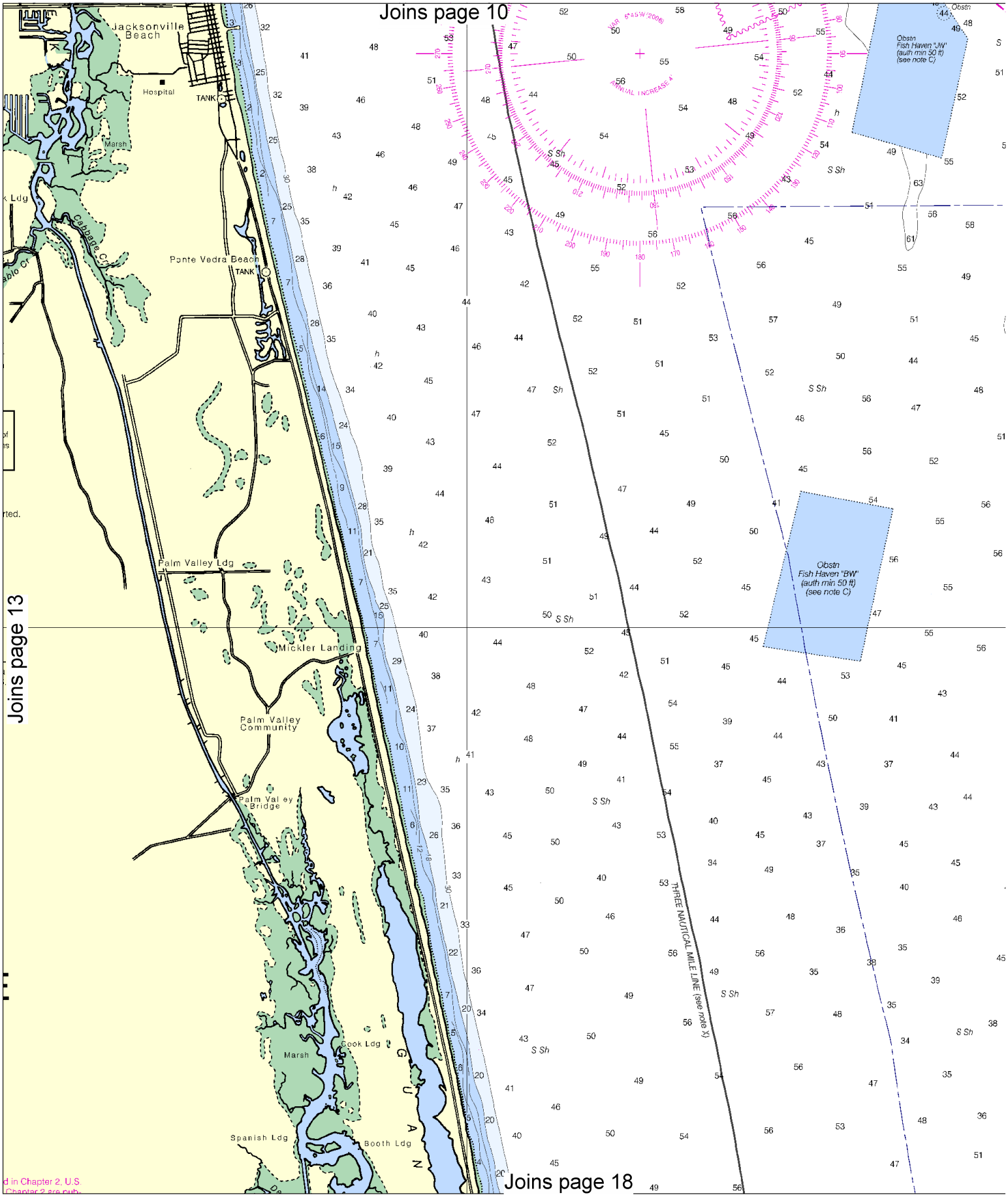
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 9
Jacksonville Beach
Hospital
TANK
Marsh
Oak Ldg
Cabbage Cr
OVHD PWR CAB
Pablo Cr
Ponte Vedra Beach
TANK
RADAR REFLECTORS
reflectors have been placed on many aids to navigation. Individual radar identification on these aids has been from this chart.
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
he Intracoastal Waterway within the limits of rt, use charts 11489 and 11485. The depths nnel markers are not shown hereon.
NOTE C
s marking these fish havens are not charted.
Palm Valley Ldg
POLLUTION REPORTS
rt all spills of oil and hazardous sub- to the National Response Center via 24-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. uard facility if telephone communication sible (33 CFR 153).
Mickler Landing
Palm Valley Community
Palm Valley Bridge
JSTINE
Cook Ldg
Marsh
Spanish Ldg
Booth Ldg
GUANA
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S.
Joins page 17
Joins page 14



North

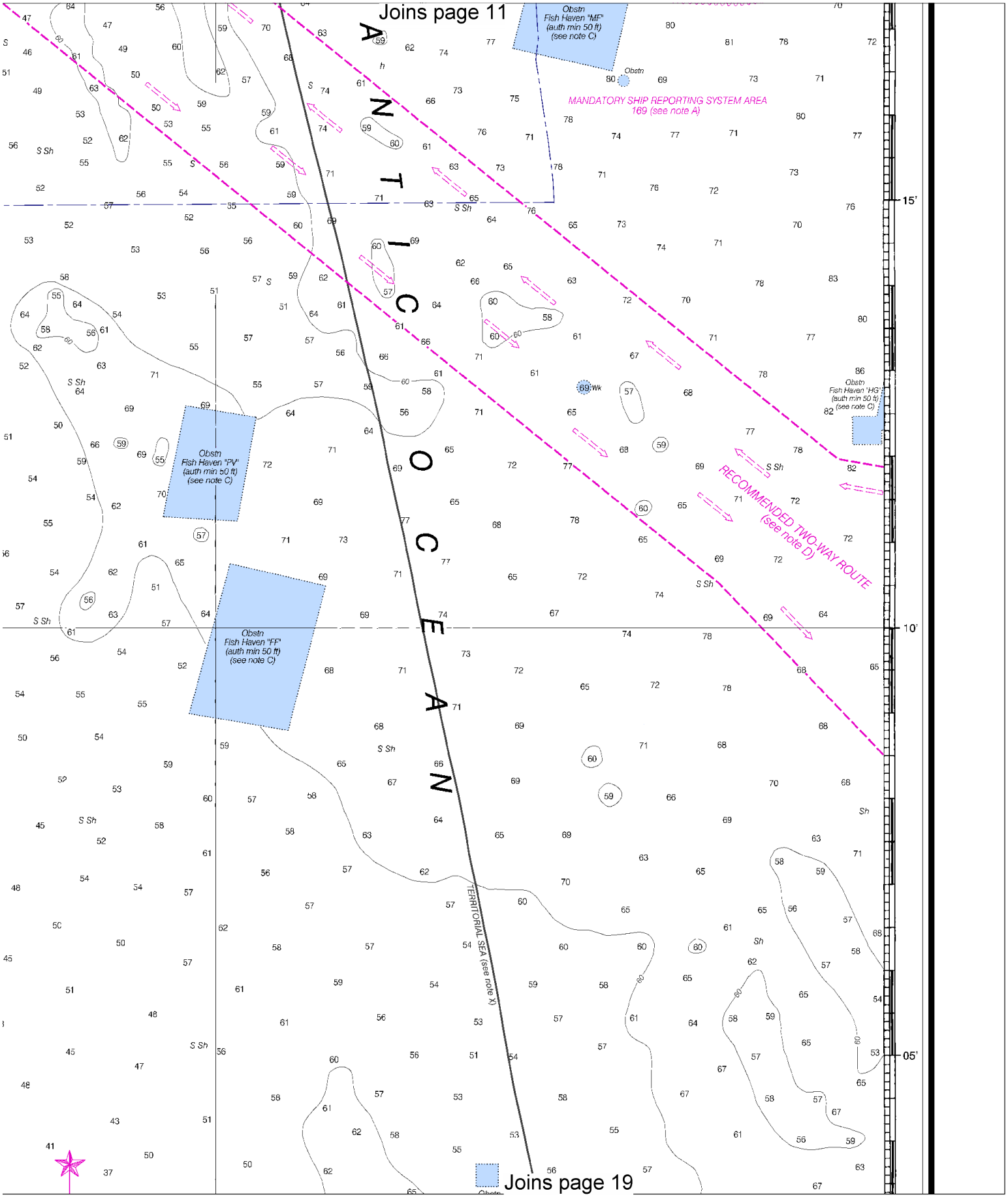
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 11
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Obstn
Fish Haven "MF"
(auth min 50 ft)
(see note C)
Obstn
MANDATORY SHIP REPORTING SYSTEM AREA
169 (see note A)
Obstn
Fish Haven "PV"
(auth min 50 ft)
(see note C)
Obstn
Fish Haven "FF"
(auth min 50 ft)
(see note C)
Obstn
Fish Haven "HG"
(auth min 50 ft)
(see note C)
RECOMMENDED TWO-WAY ROUTE
(see note D)
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
15'
10'
05'
Joins page 19

to the World Geodetic System 198 Joins page 12
Geographic positions referred
American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an
average of 0.867" northward and 0.679" eastward
to agree with this chart.

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
7980.....79,800 Microseconds

STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
M ..... Master
W ..... Secondary
X ..... Secondary
Y ..... Secondary
Z ..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 7980-Y

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

30°

NOTES

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area *Cable Area*

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height reforred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Fernandina Beach, Amelia River	(30°41'N/081°28'W)	6.6	6.2	0.2
Nassauville, Nassau River	(30°34'N/081°31'W)	5.2	4.9	0.2
Jacksonville, Long Branch, St. Johns River	(30°22'N/081°37'W)	2.7	2.6	0.1
Jacksonville Beach, ocean	(30°17'N/081°23'W)	5.6	5.2	0.2
Oak Landing, ICWW	(30°15'N/081°26'W)	4.4	4.2	0.2
St. Augustine, City Dock, Matanzas River	(29°54'N/081°19'W)	5.0	4.7	0.2

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(Nov 2006)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	N nun	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	OBSC obscured	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	Oc occulting	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Or orange	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Osc oscillating	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
	Mo morse code	R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: ———

HEIGHTS

Heights in meters above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

55'

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

40' 35' 81°30'

26th Ed., Dec./06 ■ Corrected through NM Dec. 16/06
Corrected through LNM Dec. 12/06

11488

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

Joins page 13

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE B

Area is open to unrestricted surface navigation but all vessel are cautioned neither to anchor, dredge, trawl, lay cables, bottom nor conduct any other similar type of operation because of residual danger from mines on the bottom.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Jacksonville, FL	KHB-39	162.550 MHz
Palatka, FL	WNG-522	162.425 MHz

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart ated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and cal corrections. Charts are printed when ordered ig Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are ilable 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional AA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand rts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, ://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or anGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, elp@OceanGrafix.com.

LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR

ST AUGUSTINE INLET

The bar is subject to frequent changes. Entrance buoys are not charted because they are shifted frequently in position.

Spanish Ldg
Booth Ldg
Deep Cr
Marsh
Shell Bluff Ldg
Marsh
Marsh
F E C Ry
Casa Cola Cr
St Augustine Airport
Marsh
Usina Beach
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
Robinson Cr
Vilano Beach
FIXED BRIDGE HOR CL 100 FT VERT CL 65 FT
OVHD PWR CAB
TANK
R TR 212ft (WFOY) 1240kHz
Capital Cr
ST AUGUSTINE
COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE 80.723d (see note A)
(see chart 11485)
Dump Site (dredged material) (discontinued)
Dump Site (discontinued)
(see note)
CROSS
CHURCH DOME
CUP
HOTEL TOWERS
OVHD CABS
OVHD PWR CAB
Conch I
Anastasia I
ST. AUGUSTINE LT F Fl 30s 161ft 19M Priv
NORTHERN RIGHT WHALE
(precautionary area: 50 CFR 226.20
It is illegal to approach any right whale anyw
ST AUGUSTIN
RW "ST
Mo (A)
WHIS

Joins page 18

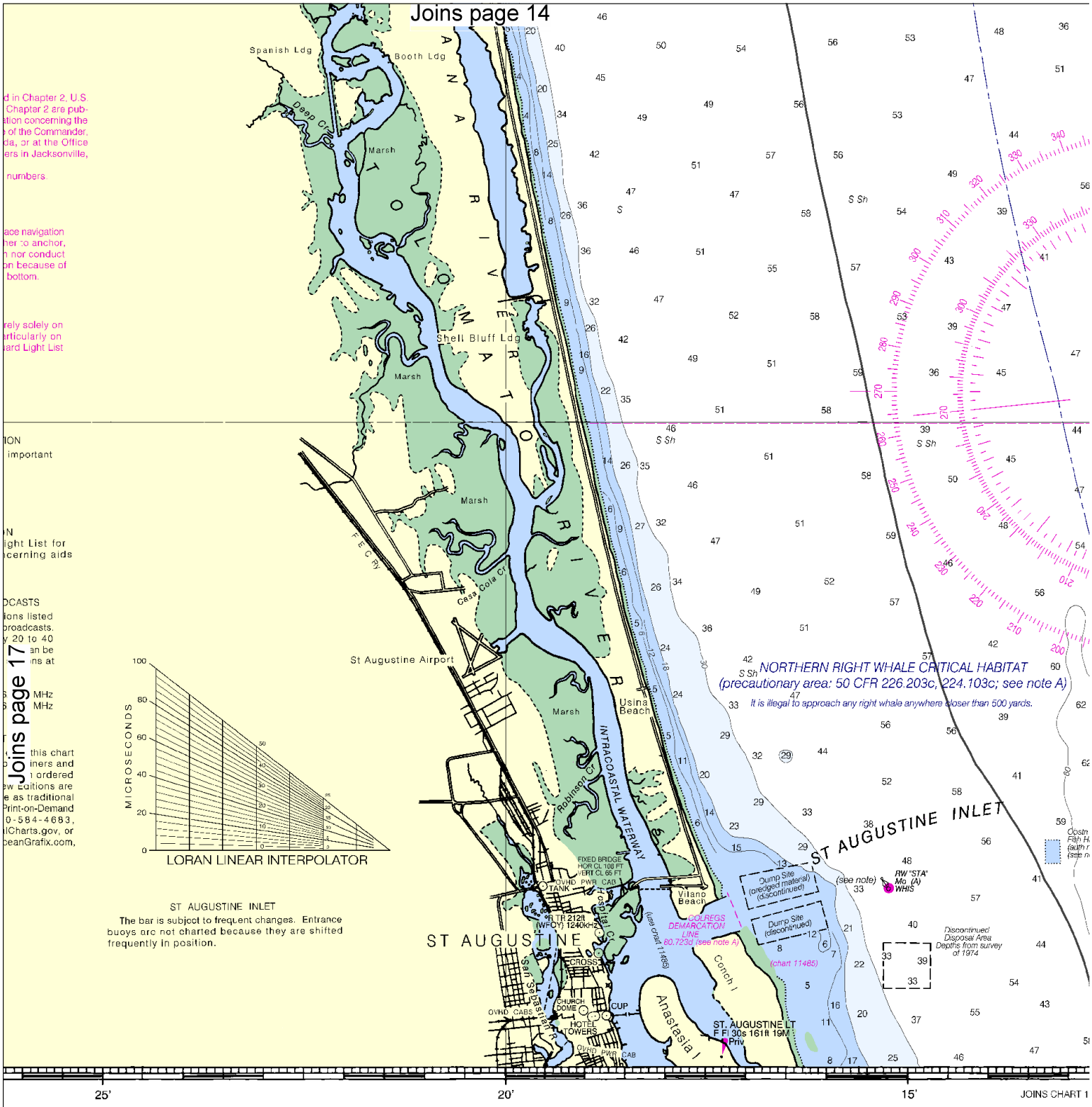
25' 20' 15'

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Publishec at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS
FEET
METERS

Joins page 14



Joins page 17

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Chapter 2 are pub-
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0-584-4683,
lCharts.gov, or
oceanGrafix.com,

IDINGS IN FEET

Publishec at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

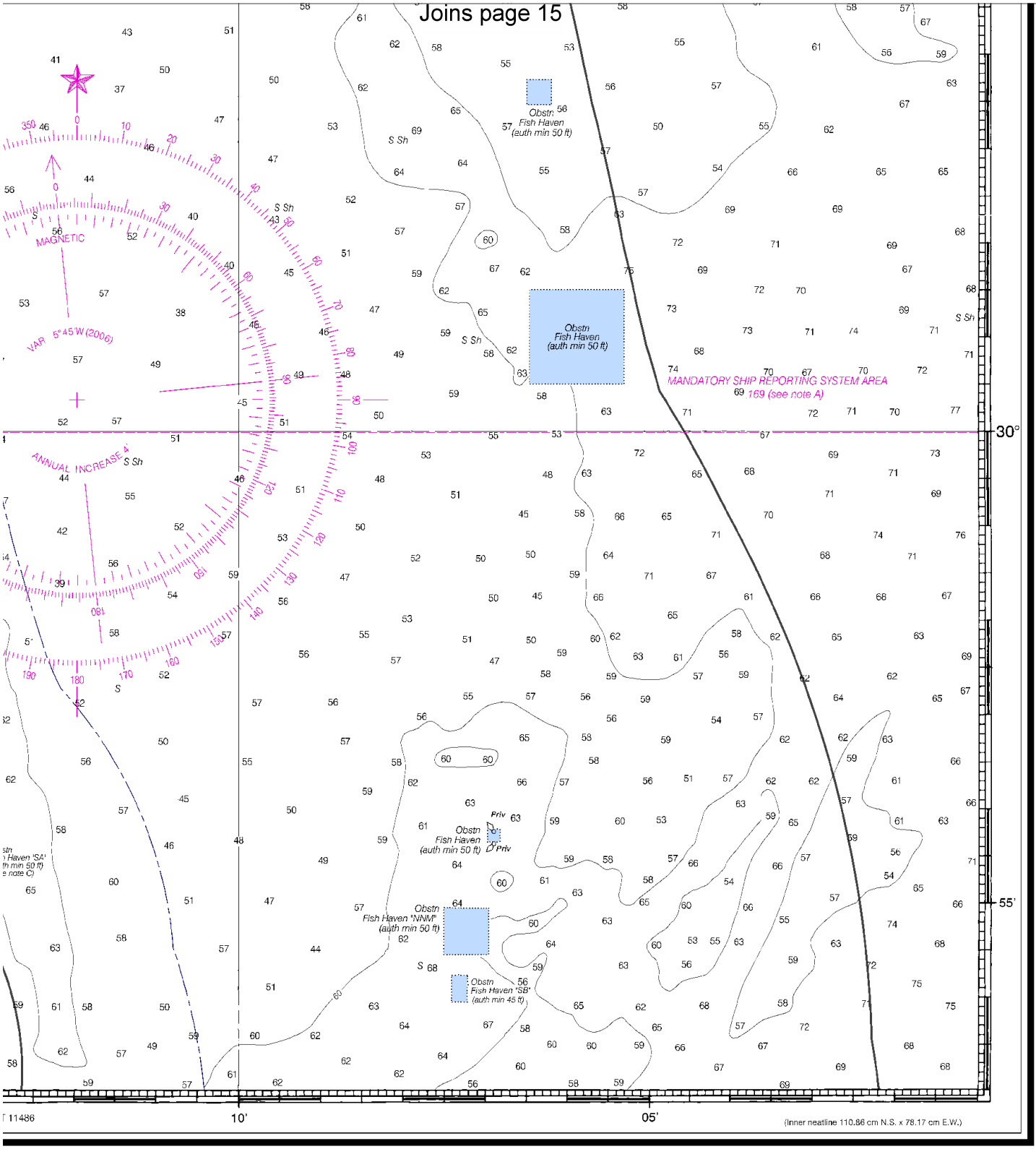
FATHOMS
FEET
METERS

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



Amelia Island to St. Augustine

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

11488

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

NSN 7642014010150 NGA REFERENCE NO. 11AHA11488
ED NO. 26

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Group Mayport – 904-247-7350
Coast Guard Station Brunswick SAR – 912-267-7999
Coast Guard Station Mayport SAR – 904-247-7312
Jacksonville Sheriff's Office – 904-630-0500
FL Fish and Wildlife Conservation Comm – 888-404-3922
Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.